REMARKS

Claims 7, 9-14, 16, 27-37 and 41-54 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, claims 11, 16 and 44 are amended.

The Office Action rejects claims 5-7, 9-14, 16, 27, 28, 30-37, 41, 42, 45 and 46 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,018,663 to Sharony (hereinafter the '663 patent) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,560,461 to Fomukong et al. (hereinafter the '461 patent). The Office Action rejects claims 29, 43, 44, 47-49 and 52-54 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over the '663 patent in view of the '461 patent and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,927,727 to Cleghorn (hereinafter the '727 patent).

In rejecting independent claim 16, the Office Action alleges that the '461 patent teaches the concept of sending the location information in the form of a paging message at column 3, lines 18-56 and column 5, lines 42-45. Claim 16 is amended herein to recite that the location information of the device is sent to the party in the form of an email message and/or web page link.

The text at column 3, lines 18-56 of the '461 patent reads:

> To initiate a page, a caller or communication source may use any regular communication device such as a telephone, personal computer to access the paging network. The caller may add specific codes to a paging message to enable the paging network to disclose the global position of the remote receiving unit after the message is transmitted. The caller's message is firstly processed by the local telephone switching office [9] before transmission to the paging control station[6]. The paging control station [6] will be employed to control all the activities of the network. Upon receiving a paging message, a paging control station decodes the message for relevant information such as pager ID and determines if a caller requires the global position of the pager. Other relevant information such as the paging protocol of the remote receiving unit, pre-selected or preferred worldwide areas to receive pages and the current active area of the remote receiving unit are retrieved from the paging control station's data library. The paging control station [6] validates the current active area of the remote receiving unit with the pre-selected areas to receive pages. If the current active area of the remote receiving unit is valid and within a pre-defined time interval the message is transmitted to the remote receiving unit. If the current active area is invalid (remote receiving unit is out of pre-selected paging area) the message is not transmitted to the remote receiving unit and the caller is notified. In instances

> where the current active area of the remote receiving unit is valid but the remote receiving unit has not updated the network with its current position over a pre-defined time period, the paging control station will encode the message such that a request will be placed for the remote receiving unit to update its current active global position. As each subscriber of the paging network can only travel a limited distance by air, land or sea within a pre-defined time interval; the paging network, based upon when a remote receiving unit last updated their global location will select appropriate earth based stations and space satellites to transmit the message to the remote receiving unit at specified worldwide locations. The remote receiving unit upon receiving this signal will disclose their global location.

The text at column 5, lines 42-45 of the '461 patent reads:

> In another scenario a remote unit may disclose location information to a communication target such as a remote computer or terminal via the network. In this situation a user selects or specifies the destination ID of the communication target, which may be a computer or terminal address. The location of the remote unit is resolved and transmitted to the communication target via the network with the appropriate information if available.

It is respectfully submitted that nothing in the above excerpts from the '461 patent specifically teaches that the location information sent to the party is in the form of "an email message and/or web page link." For these reasons, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of independent claim 16, and all of the claims that depend therefrom be withdrawn.

As to dependent claim 11, the Office Action takes official notice that terminating a connection after a communication session is finished is common and well known in the art. However, while this may be the case for a standard voice telephone call, it is not the case for a WLAN client station's communication session with a WLAN access point. Additional power is consumed as long as the device stays "associated" with (and thus connected to) a WLAN AP. Therefore, in a portable battery-powered communication device that has WLAN client station capability, it is desirable to minimize unnecessary power consumption. To this end, claim 11 calls for disconnecting the device from the WLAN after completion of the WLAN location procedure in order to conserve its power resources. Support for the amendment made to claim 11 is at page 7, lines 12-14 of the specification text for the present application. Thus, according

to claim 44, the device uses its WLAN communication capability only during the WLAN location procedure, and thereafter disconnects from the WLAN. It is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 11 based on official notice is improper and that claim 11 be allowed.

As to the rejection of claims 27, 36, and 41, the Office Action concedes that the '663 patent does not disclose a user initiated location command at the target device, and thus cites the '461 patent. However, the teaching in the '461 patent is for a user initiated command is for a WAN (GPS-based) location procedure, not a user initiated WLAN location procedure.

Thus, when the teachings of the '461 patent and '663 patent are combined, the resulting system/method is one in which a user initiated command initiates a wireless WAN location procedure, not a user initiated WLAN procedure as recited in claims 27, 36 and 41. For these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claims 27, 36 and 41 (and all of their dependent claims) are non-obvious and therefore patentable over the '663 patent and the '461 patent.

The Office Action rejects claim 44 based on the combination of the '663 patent, '461 patent and further in view of the '727 patent.

The '727 patent teaches that the 911 software in the IP-enabled device obtains GPS location data from an onboard GPS component. By contrast, claim 44 (as amended herein for clarification purposes) recites that a gateway, server or router detects the emergency condition in a VOIP call and sends a message back to the device that causes the device to initiate execution of a WLAN location procedure. The '727 patent does not teach that the gateway receives the IP emergency call and in response sends a signal back to the wireless device that causes the device to initiate execution of the WLAN location procedure. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the subject matter of claim 44 is not taught or suggested by the 727 patent.

Based upon the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments, the Examiner is cordially invited to telephone the undersigned so that the present application may receive a prompt Notice of Allowance.

Filed concurrently herewith is a Petition (with payment) for an Extension of Time of Two Month(s). Applicant hereby petitions for any extension of time that may be necessary to

maintain the pendency of this application. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional fees required for the above-identified application or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 05-0460.

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